## THE MIDDLEBURY REGISTER

OFFICE IN BREWSTER'S BLOCK, MAIN-ST J. COBB & COMPANY,

TERMS.

The Register will be sent one year, by mail, or delivered at the office, where payment is made strictly in advance, for... \$1.50 Delivered by carrier, paid strictly in ad-

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are paid, unless at the option of the proprie-137 All communications must be post-paid.

TV. B. Pat.Mer is agent for this paper in Boston, New-York and Philadelphia. BOOK AND JOB PRINTING Done in modern style, and at short notice

BUSINESS CARDS.

WILLIAM S. LANE, Fire and Life Insurance Agent. 15 Office with J. W. Stewart, Esq. Middlebury, Oct. 1, 1856. 24:60

WILLIAM F. BASCOM, Attorney at Law. Office in Stewart's Building, over R. L.

Fuller's store, Middlebury, May 27, 1856. JOHN W STEWART. MIDDIESURY, VERMONT.

> AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. DR. WM. M. BASS.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Would inform the citizens of this village and while that his present raidenes to the will be in reading a to attended as in his pro-fession, and will accept gratefully a sharest

Middlebury April 22, 1856. EDWARD MUSSEY

Respectfully informs the people of this county and the public at large, that he has taken the

taken the
ADDISON HOUSE,
In Middlebury, for a term of years. He intends to keep a first rate house, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of his guests. and moderate charges, to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. Middlebury, May 21, 1856.

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\$1,00, colored \$3,00

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Williamstown, Vt. 21:16.

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## Legal Notices.

STATE OF VERMONT, At a Probate District of New Haven, s., Court held at Bristol, in said district, on the 20th day of An instrument, purporting to be the last will

and testament of LUREDGE, LYDIA ELDREDGE, deer late of Bristol, in said district deceased, being presented by Charles Lee Smith, one of the executors therein named, for probate: It is ordered by said court, that all persons concerned therein be notified to appear at a session of said court to be held at the office of the Judge of said court to be held at the office of the Judge of sald court, in Bristol, in sald district, on the 4th Monday of November, 1856, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and show cause, if any they may have, a-gainst the probate of said will; for which purpose it is further ordered that a copy of the record of this order be published three weeks successively, in the Middlebury, Register—a newspaper printed at Middlebury, in this State—all which publications shall be previous to the time appointed for said bearing.

HARVEY MUNSILL, Judge.

A true copy of record.

27 H. MUNSHLL, Judge.

CTATE OF VERMONT, The Hon. ProDistrict of New Hoven, st. bate Court for
the district of New Hoven;
To all persons interested in the estate of Henry
G. Summer, late of Bristol, in said district,
deceased, interate,
Whereas, the administrators of the estate of
HENRY G. SUMNER.

Whereas, the administrators of the estate of HFNBY G. SUMNER, late of Bristel, in said district, deceased, presented to said court their pet tion in writing, representing to said court that the deceased in his lifetime was selected in his own right in fee of about one hundred and fifty across of land with the buildings thereon in Bristel aforesaid, and being the farm on which he lived at the time of his decease. his decrase, and twenty-five acres of land in the south-east corner of New Haven and adjoining Bristd on the east, and Middlebury on the south and that it would be benefician to the heirs, legatees and divisors and those interested in said es-inte, by reason that a part of the legatees and divisors reside out of this State, and that the estone cannot be divided without great incon-tent use, and purys the said court to license than to sell the whole of the real estate of said decreased, although the same is not necessary to pay delate or legacies, and that such license will not be inconsistent with the provision of the will of said deceased, and the consent a dap-probation in writing of all the heirs, divisors and legatees residing in this State has been filed in said court, signed by said heirs, divisors and legatees, and by the convolute of were his sorre legatees, and by the guardians of such as are miners: V hereupen the said court (fd appoint the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1856, at 1° o'clock, A. M., at the office of the Judge of sild court in Bristol, as the time and place of rid court in Bristol, as the time and place of hearing and deciding on said application, and made an order an order requiring notice to be give of said application and of the time and place of hearing to all persons interested, and the nature of the application and the reasons for the same; For which nurpose it is further or-dered that a copy of the record of this order be unblished three weeks successively in the Midpublished three weeks successively in the Mid-dletury Register—a newspaper printed at Mid-dlebury, in this state—all of which publications shall be previous to the time appointed for said

HARVEY MUNSILL, Judge. A true copy of record,

CTATE OF VERMONT. He it remembers to the probate Court heid at Middlebury, in and for the District of Addison, on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1856:

Hiram Ford Expenter of the last will and testament of a ALEB FORD, late of Granville, in said district, deceased, make application to this court to have the time allowed them for the payment of the

time allowed them for the payment of the legacies and debts of said deceased extended one year from the expiration of the time heretofare limited by this court. It is thereappen ordered that said application be considered by this court at the session thereof to be held at the office of the Register (J. W. Stewart,) in said Muldebury, on Menday, the 3d day of November next (1856 at ten o'clock in the foreneous and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested that they may appear and make their objections if any they may have, to said time being extended, by publishing a certified copy of this order in the Middlebury Register—a newspaper printed at said Middlebury—three weeks successively previous to the time of said Court.

A true copy of Record.

20.3w Attest: C. G. Tulden, Judge. STATE OF VERMONT | Be it remem-

the District of Addison, on the 11th day of

October, A. D. 1856: Martha V. Douglass and Alenzo Birchard, administrators of the estate of

JOHN C. BOUGLASS, late of Shoreham, in said district, deceased, present their patition, with the consent and approbation of the heirs, in writing, to this court, for license to sell all the real estate of said deceased, including the reversion of the widow's dower and therein set fouth the a-mount of debts due from the estate of said deceased and the situation of the real estate. deceased and the situation of the real estate, and that it is recessary to sell a part of real estate of said deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of raid deceased, and the expenses of administration, and that it would be benificial to those interested in said estate, that all the real estate belonging to said deceased in his life time, consisting of the farm which was occupied by said deceased in his life time, as his homestead containing about 200 acres also about 15 acres situated in said Shoreham, bounded on the North and East, by lands of Clark Calender, South by lands Shorpham, bounded on the North and East, by lands of Clark Catender, South by lands of Rollin Birchard, and west by the highway, also about 4 acres of land lying in Bridgort, in said district bounded on east, south and west by lands of Patrick McKenny and borth by lands of S. Allen, also a of slip in Congregational Mceting house in said Shoreham, should be sold, and the proceeds thereof after paying the debts of said deceased and the axpenses of administration, be put at interest.

teron!)
It is thereupon ordered that the said petition be considered by this Court at the custom thereof to be held at the office of the Register of this Court (I. W. Stewart) by and Middishury on Monday the held day of November next, at ten o'clock. A. M. and that notice the said of the this court is the court of t that they may appear, and make their objections, if any they may have, to sail he use being granted, by publishing a certified copy of this order in the Middlebury Resister—a new-paper printed at said Middlebury—three works successively previous to the time of said Court.

CALVIS G. TH.DEN Judge.
A true copy of Becord.
(3w Attest: C. G. Th.D.W. Judge.

DAILY PAPERS—New York baily Times Tribune and Herald, and Boston Jour-al, received daily, at COP ELANDS'

DERFUMERY -Lubins and American Extracts Cologne, Oito Rose, Ynsk, Ce-drat and Verbens, at RUSSEL'S.

casts out love. Double and Single Trasses, Fitch's Sup-porters and Shoulder Braces, for sale at RUSSEL'S

## Doetrn.

For the Register. The Pauper's Funeral.

Lightly, tread lightly, ye are bearing away The heart of a sleeper, once joyous and light,

Long burden'd by sorrow, the glory of day Has scatter'd those shadows of darkness,

Tread gently the pathway that leads to the tomb. Its portals ere long may be opened to thee,

And think, as ye gaze on her life's closing How bright the Hereafter, of that soul may

be. Think ye in the morning of Youth that she dreamed

Of so dark and tempestuous a sunset as To her the long voyage of the future then

A realm of enchantment, an Eden of bliss. Did she dream of the poison that lurked in

the cup ? Did the shadow of Poverty then hover near To lock from her view love's pure fountains

Nay, her heart knew no sorrow nor shadow

Then lightly, trend lightly, our sister was she Who goes unlamented to sleep 'neath the And her Haven of bills is far, far away

As the soul of the proud from its duty,

Alone, unattended, go down to the torab, O'er thy dust in the valley there falleth no

But the dear Savier beed thee, and to welcome thee home We know not but legions of angels were near.

When the proud, and the scorner, shall reach the abode Where fruitlest resolves pave the regions

percond. Thou will raise thy full heart in a blessing to

Gral. That the lot was where misery, and sor-

rows abound

## Miscellann.

A Wife's Confession; or the Effects of Ill-Temper.

Refere tr ecoling to the subject matter of this tayer, allow me, noy young friends, to exhort you to pause long and strive cornestly at self-culture and self-control, before taking a step which in volves years of all earthly harriness, as well as that of the individual whom, before Heaven, you promised to honor, love, cherish, during your sej urn in a state where mutual concessions are constantly demanded My female friends though the chosen companion of your life may not be all you had, in the arder of your affection, painted him he is still the man whom you are lound to ' love. honor, and obey," and to your keeping. in a great degree, is committed his reputation, his usefulness in life, his social tastes, and fireside enjoyments Mutual improvement is undoubtedly one of the ends of the institution of marriage; but any attempt at correction or reproof should be mingled with kindness of manner; if the contrary course is adopted the desired effect is worse than lost, and frequently the seeds of good already sown in the heart are, by harshness and severity, stiffed in the germ, and the noble teelings which had begun to expand, are blasted by the heat of an nogovernable temper.

Years age, when in the freshness and buoyancy of girlhord I was about to become the bride of him who had ever striven to make me happy, I received a letter from my mother's eldest sister. sarnestly urging me to spend a few days with her, as she wished particularly to see me. Accordingly I went and was cordially received by Aunt Clara and the family of her son, with whom she resided. One day, during my visit, Aunt Clara told me she had heard of my intended marriage, and, feeling a deep in-terest in my welfare, she had determined to give me a history of her married life believing that it might convey a use-ful lesson. Whether she thought she discovered the same traits in my characer that caused the shipwreek of her happiness, I cannot say; but let that pass She said on account of the sad memories and unhappy feelings it would necessarily awaken, she had reduced the narrative to writing, which I might peruse at leisure.

At an early day I availed myself of ber kindness-her manuscript is here

Being the oldest of six children, my parents had always been accustomed to ly on me for much assistance, which, had I becu the only child, they would careely have considered me able to ren-der. My mother's time was almost wholly occupied with household affairs o that at elateen years of age the care of two little sisters and three brothers devolved on me - Nature had endowed me with an indomitable will, and a passionate love of power, which required a stronger curb than the occasional re-proofs which my abullition of temper called forth Among my brothers and isters my word was law, and when I is sued a command. (and that was the form in which my issues were exercised.) excted the strictest obedience. I do not think the children could have laved me very much, for my passionate instruction must have engendered the foar that

passion took possession of my heart, which

for a time overpowered all baser passions-peed I say that passion was love ! My whole heart was devoted to an objust worthy of a better desciplined one than I could bring him.

As if to prove the assertion true that every person loves his opposite, the object of my attachment was mild, with a disposition full of mildness and charity, always choosing to suffer wrong rather than contend with an antagonist.

Indending to relieve my parents from providing some of the necessary articles for house-keeping. I engaged to take charge of a district school, which was managed by a board of trustees, who were authorized to employ and pay the teacher, being more or less controlled by them. Their occasional interference was, to a temperament like mine, exceedingly irritating. One day I returned from selon! in a very angry mood, asserting that I would neither submit to the dictates of the trustees, or any one else, when my eldest sister said, with an arched smile

"What will you do when you are married? You will then have to love,

honor, and obey," My temper was not in the least softened by the question, and I replied very emphatically, that when I was married it would be my husband's duty to make me happy, and if he did not comform to my wishes, I should endeavor to make him Foolish, wayward girl that I was, to resolve in my own mind that I would abide by so absurd a determination. How little did I reflect how much influence, pride and obstinacy would ex-

ert in causing me to adhere to the expression of porverted will Joseph and I were at length married It seemed to me that I had never been so happy before; weeks passed as days Surrounded by an atmosphere of love and kinderss, my faults were not called are and Joseph, in his mistaken fond-... thought me all that his warm heart and noble nature could desire.

Soon ofter the marriage, we commenced housek eping in a neat, pretty case suited to our wants. I was enblad nearly to farnish it with the avails of my last year's teaching, and the kind assistance of mothers and sisters. Neatness and order were largely developed in my habits, and for some time nothing occurred to mar the happiness of our daily life

One evening I had to wait longer than sual for Joseph to come to tea, and suffered a long-suppressed feeling of impationed to betray itself in the peccish ones in which I exclaimed as soon as he

entered the diving room-The ten is all cold. Why did you not come before?"

"I could not, my dear, as there was no one to stay in the store," was the mild reply, which should have put the subject to rest as I knew that Joseph's business must necessarily occupy his whole time, he being head clerk in the establishment with which he was connected, expecting in the course of two or three years, to be taken into partnership, therefore it was necessary for him to be notive and attentive.

All this I knew, but, like too many wives, took little interest in business affairs, and would not consider that he had any claims paramount to my con-

Small matters like these should have been borne patiently, but in the absence of any greater trouble I suffered a thousand trifling things to annot and irritate me to that degree, that I threatened "to turn over a new leaf," which was but another way of saying, unless I can have things my own way I shall give my hasband a lesson. He here my reiterated complaints about what appears to me now to have been trifles but as air. without resentment, offering good rea-

One day after I had represented him with thicking more of his business than his wife, he rose to go out, but as he did so, he turned to me with a look that should have sent repentence to my heart and fixing on me those liquid gray eyes, expressive more of sorrow than of an

"Clara," said he, "if you find it so troublesome waiting for me, do not wait any more, but take your meals, and clear away the things without regard to

When he had gone, the temper which should have been cast behind me, prompted me to take him at his word Accordingly, when the time came I pre-pared the evening meal, and after waiting a few moments, I sat down, ate aione, then cleared away the table and took up my sewing. In a few motook up my sewing. ments Joseph came in, and without raising my eyes from my work, I told him

cleared it a way. Without saying a word he turned and left the house. I know, my friend, that when you read this, you will bitterly represent in for unkindness to one who loved me better than life; one, too, for whom, at times. I would have laid down my and aught else save my will. His loss at one time woold have broken my hear? but, naturally impulsive, though intense love for a time controlled infirmities of emper. I had suffered them to gain the ascendancy, thus dashing from my lips the cup of happiness. I allowed myself o forget that the same guard over my conduct, and the same effort was needs sary to preserve the affections of the husband that were employed to win and ob-

But to return. That night I sat up late, but my husband did not come. Ah, thought I, he thinks to frighten me into submission by staying out late, (a thing he had never done before) but he will find his mistake. Finding that he had taken the night key, I determined to sit

up no longer, I retired, but could not sleep. The mild beams of the sun came softly stealing through the window, filling the room with fantastic shapes of light and shade, bearing to my troubled mind a self-examination so long deferred. As the right deepened, and my husband came not. I wept bitter tears of self ac cusation, and in proportion to my fores for his safety, did my repentance for the past, and resolves for the future, deepen

and expand. I know the store had closed some hours before, and we had few friends, indeed none with whom he could be sponding the evening. Where can he be was the constantly recurring question. Just as the clock struck one, I heard the click of the night key and his step on the stairs. With my fears vanished repen-tance from my volatile heart, and by the time be reached the room I was prepared to pour a storm of invective on his He paused on the threshold, and head as the moon shope full in his face, I perceived that he was pale and agitated, and in the moonlight presented a ghostliness that shocked me so much that I sprang from the bed, exclaiming-

'Joseph. Mr. Leland, what is the mat-

The truth flished on my mind, and again I pressed my pillow, when I sought fasten the blame on him, rather than take any share on myself. The next day nothing was said of the occurrence of the preceding day and night In fact there were lew words spoken on any subject-I felt injured, and a gloom seamed to have satiled on the counten-

see and manner of my husband. It was not until years after that I now what I may as well mention up When Mr. Leland left the store on the eventful night, he paused a moment at the threshold, uncertain whither to direct his steps, dreading, after the toils of the day, to encounter the fretfullness of an arbitrary wife at home - Homesome no longer to his gentle and peacelaving spirit. Just then an acquaintance passed, and accosting him gayly, invited bim to go and partake of an oys ter supper at a fashionable restaurant, Unhappily his stomach prompted his mind to accept the invitation. eight the tempting wine cup was held to is lips; a second and a third followed n rapid succession, and in that state be ought his chamber, as we have already

Following this there came a successon of days and months freighted with he deepest misery to both of us. draw a veil over the resultections of this period only mentioning that but a few nonths had clapsed before the hotlow sheeks and bloodshot eyes told a tale that none who saw him could fail to read. My has sand's conduct and appearance. instead of consing self repreach and exciting pity, led me to look upon myself of the most rejured of wives, and my selfish and wicked heart hardened towards him till I rarely spoke save in harshness and reproach.

We had been married about two years. One morning Mr. Leland went to the store as usual, but soon returned. On boking at him, I caught my breath in astonishment. His eyes were wild and gleamed like hot coals, and he staggerea had he not grasped the chair into which he sank. He sat a moment, as if collecting his thoughts, then, in a voice firm and solemo, while I plmost felt his burn-

ingrease be said : . Clara, this day I am a rained manmy employers have watched my steps, have expostulated with me; finding it to no purpose, this day, on which I should have been raised to an honorable and profitable position, I am without money and without friends. Trouble and disappointment drave me to the wine cun; then, to find oblivion for my sorrows, I neglected my business, became involved in debt, and this is the consequence."

DESCRIPTION OF THE MINO-It is not

by more study, by mere accumulation of knowledge, that you can hope for eminence. Mental discipline, the exercise of the faculties of the mind, the quickening of your apprehension the strengthening of your memory, the forming of a sound, rapid and discriminating judg ment, are of even more importance than the store of learning. Practice the ceonomy of time. Consider time like the faculties of your mind, a precious estate; that every moment of it well applied is out to an exharbitant interest The real of amusement itself and the successful result of application, depend in a great measure upon the economy of time, Estimate also the force of habit. Exercise a constant and unremitting vigilance of sequirement of habit in matters at me apparently of indifference, that erhaps are really so, independent of the habits that they engender. It is by the neglect of such trifles that bad habits are acquired, and that the mind by total ence and prograstination in matters of small account, but frequent occurrence-matters of which the world takes no notice-becomes accustomed to the same defects in matters of high importance. By motives yet more urgent, by higher and purer aspirations, by duty of obedience to the will of God, by the awful account you will have to ren der, not merely of moral actions, but of faculties entrusted to you for improve ment-by all these high arguments do conjure you so to number your days that you may apply your beart to wisdom, -unto that wisdom which directing your ambition to the noble end of bene fitting mankind, and teaching humble reliance on the merits and on the mercy of our Redeemer, may support you in the time of your health,' and in of death, and in the day of judgment' may comfort you with the hope of deliverance.—Sir Robert Peel.

The laws of Russia require that all those condemned, in whatever part of the country they may have received sentence. should nass through Moscow on their way to Siberia, the traveler who may have chanced to be there during the weekly gathering, will have little difficulty in recognizing facts in the following account: On reaching that city, they are allowed brief rest in the convict prison, their, daily journeys being so calculated that the separate bands all arrive there from divers directions each Saturday night

After resting throughout the ensuing

week, during which time they are relieve

ed of their chains they are dispatched in

one common hand on the second Monday after their arrival. The prison is divided noto two or three courts, each, strictly guarded by sentinels In the first of these, both sexes are to be seen mingling indiscriminately, and are dressed alike in long, loose great conts, made of a kind of gray cloth; the only distinguishing mark is that the men have half their heads shaved-whilst the women retain their long hair -- a privelege also granted to the men as regards their beards; which decoration is the

pride and delight both of the merchants

and peasantry
They are led thance to a second court. where their names are registered, as also their crime and history. Here they make their potitions; some soliciting leave to travel by the side of a brother, a fellow exile--a poor consolation, that, of being together in disgrace-but the bosn, if granted is hailed with the greatcat joy. A women will also sometimes petition to accompany her husband, but only in rare cases is this permitted According to the laws of Hussia, she may marry again, for the banishment of a husband cancels the marriage bond as completely as death; but if her prayer is granted, government pays her expenses. and she assumes the convict dress though

The examination past, the exiles are led to a third comt, where fetters are plaend upon the whole hand. This is a most ergel and brotal affair. The fetters consist of a couple of heavy iron rings, one for each audie, united by a chain, not adapted to the size of the person, and his length of stride, but of one unverying length, about two feet. This is connec ted, by means of links, from four to five inches long, with another chain, fastened around the waist. The hoops around the ankles are not fastened by a padiock, so as to be removed at night, but are rivited by the executioner, who drives an iron bolt through the rings, and by strong and eareless hammering, (for he often misses the mark, and strikes the flesh, )flattens the bolt at both onds, in such a way that removal is impossible except by means of the file; and with these chains the noor, weary, foot-sore wretches, are to walk every step of a journey which takes them only a few days short of six months. Meanwhile a sergeant stands by, who must answer for their security with his own life, as he takes charge of them during their pilgrimage, and he sees them properly secured and fastened together fours by the wrist

This coremony over the gates are thrown open and the world ceases to exhe calm bearing the sad but resigned lacks of that melancholy assemblage .-Hone is now dead; and in its place a dim vague glimmer aspears in the distance of life to waich they look perhaps with a more dreamy curiosity than with any netive feeling of terror or despair. The gates are thrown open, the exiler are banded over to a strong guard, employed exclusively on this duty, and each soldier loads his gun in their presence; there is also a mounted escort with spears, the commander of which carries a long whip to lish the excelence into order; and thus they move on the males first, than the carts, and lastly the females. sons of rank are not treated otherwise than the lowest serf, noblemen being compelled to march the dreary journey on foot and as heavily chained as the vilest felon. Those destined for the mines are shut out even from the light of heaven; they not only lose rank and riches but by a refluement of cruelty, are deprived even of their names, and a number given them instead, by which the driver of each band calls when he has need to

SHOULD PARENTS SCOLD -Some folks are continually scolding their children. There is no sense in, it however; and we incline to the opinion that it is a wretched practice. It sours the temper of the children, so that one thorough scolding prepares the way for two or three more It sours your temper, provided it is sweet, which is a question if you are prone to scold; and thus the more you will have to sculd and because you have become crosser your children likewise will.

Scolding alienates the hearts of your children. Depend upon it, they cannot love you as well after you have berated them as they did before. You may approach them with decision, you may them with severity adequate to the na ture of the offense, and they will feel the justice of your conduct, and love you notithstanding all. But they hate scolding It stirs up the bad blood while it discloses your weakness, and lowers you in their esteem. Especially at night, when they are about to retire, their hearts should be melted and moulded with voices of kindness, that they may go to their slumbers with thoughts of love stealing around their souls and whispering peace

When the late M. M. Noah, who was n Jew, was a candidate for the office of sheriff of the city of New York, it was objected to his election, that a Jow would thus come to have the hanging of Christians. "Pretty Christians," replied Noah "to need banging " -

From the Cork Reporter. Trans-Atlantic Telegraph-Capt. Berryman and the Arctic.

Lying at anchor off Queenstown for the last few days may have been observed a small, unsightly, ill-painted, rusty-bottomed screw-steamer, without one point of attraction about her, except the stars fluttering in the breeze. Yet that boat and some of the officers she contains have been the world's wonder for a season, and have but just now con-cluded a task which is the forerunner of an event more wonderful still.

The Arctic was the versel sent to rescue Dr. Kane, who had previously been sent to rescue Franklin. She was successful, and brought home Dr. Kauc and his crew, who had been obliged to abandon his ship and search. She was then a light ship on the American coast. She is now the bearer of Lieut, Strain, of Darien notoricty, and Capt. Berryman, who has before, and now again, crossed from New Foundland to take Soundings of the whole Atlantic, from St. John to Valencia, with the view to ascertain the probable success with which a telegraph. e cable may be laid between these points. The result is most satisfactory.

For some fifty or sixty miles from St. John, and again on this side, is a bank, varying from 25 to 120 fathoms. Between these there is a plateau nearly level, the bottom soft, composed of shells so fine that only the microscope can discover them, each shell perfect in its minute beauty, proving the absence of currents at the bottom, and, with due deference to Stephenson and others, the want of that vast pressure which was to be so dreaded, and exhibiting at every point not only a capacity, but the most perfect capacity, for the very use for which it is required. The whole apparatus for arriving at these facts is most perfect. Steam power, separate from that of the ship, works the axle from which the sounding line is " paid out."

Soundings have been taken to the depth of 27,000 fathoms. By a near contrivance each sounding shows not only the depth but the nature of the butom, which is brought up in five quills, and the temperature of the water, the latter being given by the expansion or contraction of metallic spiral ribbons, placed around a centre pin, fixed at the op,and attached at the bottom to a perdle and indicator, the latter remaining fixed after the first has ceased to act, showing the exact variation between the surface and the bottom. Careful drawings have been made by Mr. Van Den Berg (to whom has been assigned the special post of draughtsman) of the soundings, showing a profile of the bottom of the sea with the greatest accu-

There can be no doubt that telegraphic communications between Ireland and St. John, a distance of 1640 geographical miles, may be regarded as a certainty. It is in the hands of a small American company, but though small, if ite members possess but a tithe of the energy of their representative, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who is also here making evcry inquiry, it will be enough to overcome every difficulty laughs at laying the cubite. He asks but neross the room, and would have fallen | i-t for them. It is surprising to winness | a ship large enough, and he will undertake to do it at ten miles an hour right across. The company have already obgraphs throughout the whole of Newfoundland; and have already some 1700 miles at work, or will have in a few days, which is in connection with the Ameri-

> The difficulties and trials of temper in taking these soundings have been tremendous. Repeatedly after "paying out" tens of thousands of fathoms of line, and getting all up within some six-ty or eighty, it was snapped, and all had to be done again. Six and eight hours have been occupied in getting one sounding only, and these have been made nearly every half degree of the whole way From the captain to the cabin nernss each has given his willing aid No trouble was thought too much-no time too long; each appeared to feel the hon-or of his nation at stake, and proud in every way to advance the object in view. have done their work well. Nature hus granted all we could ask; art will soon do its part; while nature, seience and art, worked out by man's hand, will produce one grand whole to benefit

KINDNESS. - Would it not please you to pick up a steing of pearls, drops of gold, diamonds and precious stones, as you puss along the streets? It would make you feel happy for a month to come Such happiness you can give to others. How, do you ask? By dropping sweet words, kind remarks, and pleasant smiles, as you pass along. These are true pearls and precious stones, which can never be lost; of which none can deprive you. Speak to that orphan child ; see the dianonds drop from her checks. hand of that friendless boy; bright pearls flash in his eyes. Smile on the sad and dejected. A joy diffuses his check, more miliant than the most precious stones. By the wayside, mid the city's din, and at the fireside of the poor, drop words and smiles to cheer and bloss. You will feel happier when resting upon your pillow at the close of the day, than if you had picked a score of perishing diamonds The latter fades and crumple in time the former grow brighter with age, and produce happier reflections forever.

A lady, a disbeliever in the science a-ked a learned phrenologist with a view of puzzling him, "What kind of people are those who have destructiveness and benevolence equally and largely develeped ?" "These, madam, are those who